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views of Linnæus, Robert Brown, whose name seems to be synonymous with "sagacity," Kunth, Trineus, Nees von Esenbeck, etc. The statement that Steudel's "Enumeratio Plantarum Glumacearum" is the worst production of the kind he has ever met with is very instructive. The law of priority is sensibly set aside in certain well known genera, and *Sorghum* is retained rather than the earlier *Blumenbachia*, *Cynodon* instead of *Fibrichia*, etc. The arrangement in tribes is as follows:—

A. PANICEÆ.

- Tribus 1. *Panicææ*.
 " 2. *Maydeæ*.
 " 3. *Oryzææ*.
 " 4. *Tristegineæ*.
 " 5. *Zoysieæ*.
 " 6. *Andropogonææ*.

B. POACEÆ.

- Tribus 7. *Phalarideæ*.
 " 8. *Agrostideæ*.
 " 9. *Isachneæ*.
 " 10. *Aveneæ*.
 " 11. *Chlorideæ*.
 " 12. *Festuceæ*.
 " 13. *Hordeæ*.
 " 14. *Bambusæ*.

Eleocharis dispar, n. sp.—Culms slender, roundish, several from the same root, erect or ascending, or with some of the shorter ones recurved, very unequal in length, $\frac{1}{4}$ –8 inches high, mostly 1–4 inches. Roots fibrous tufted, annual. Spikes ovate to ovate oblong, obtuse, 1–3 lines long, to 40 flowered; scales thickish, firm, oval, obtuse, brown with paler margins; keel green, becoming lighter colored with age. Stamens 2, style 2 cleft. Bristles 6–8, downwardly barbed, mostly shorter than the achenium, but variable in length. Achenium biconvex, obovate, shining, brown to nearly black, roughened with oblong striae, tipped with a flattened or saucer-shaped tubercle.

In sand or gravel near the margins of "sloughs," August and September, Whiting, Lake Co., Ind.

The plant may mature its fruit in shallow water, but during the two seasons in which it has been observed, it was found only in the dry bottom of a shallow pond. It was first detected in August, 1880. Looking for it in the early part of July of the present year, when the bottom of the pond was covered with water, the plants had apparently started, as was indicated by tufts of short stems that could not be identified with any other plants growing there. It is most like *E. multiflora*, Chapman, a Florida plant, but differs in several characters, particularly in the presence of bristles and fewer flowers in a head. One of the most striking peculiarities is the remarkable difference in the length of the culms, some of the heads being scarcely above the surface of the ground, or nearly sessile on the root, on stems barely $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, while other stems from the same root may be 8 inches high. Since the short stems bear ripe fruit, they have evidently attained their growth. The plant seems to germinate in the water, but to mature its fruit when the water fails.—E. J. HILL, *Englewood, Ill., Dec., 1881.*